8/11/86

noticias de la semana

A NEWS SUMMARY
FOR HISPANICS

from the
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Office of Information,
and Public Affairs
Washington, D.C.
20210

Week of August 11, 1986

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EQUAL ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

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Week of August 11, 1986

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FOR HISPANIC WORKERS
UNCHANGED IN JULY, BLS REPORTS

WASHINGTON -- The unemployment rate for Hispanic workers was 10.5 percent in July, showing little change from the 10.6 percent rate of the previous month, the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

During the same period, the jobless rate for white workers showed little change-- 6.0 percent in July, compared with 6.1 in June.

Among black workers, the 14.0 percent rate in July reflected a decline from the June unemployment rate of 15.1 percent.

Nationwide, the BLS reported that employment rose in July, and unemployment declined for the second straight month. The overall unemployment rate was 6.8 percent, down from 7.0 percent in June, while the unemployment rate for civilian workers decreased from 7.1 to 6.9 percent.

Civilian employment--as measured by the monthly survey of households--after rising sharply in June, increased by 210,000 in July to 109.9 million. Nonagricultural payroll employment--as measured by the monthly survey of establishments--rose by 390,000; about 150,000 of this change reflected the return to work of persons on strike in June.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons declined by 250,000 in July to 8.2 million, after seasonal adjustment. The civilian worker unemployment rate fell to 6.9 percent, from 7.1 percent in June and 7.3 percent in May. Jobless rates declined over the month among adult women (to 6.1 percent), blacks (14.0 percent), and teenagers (17.5 percent), while rates for adult men (6.2 percent), whites (6.0 percent), and Hispanics (10.5 percent) showed little or no change.

The number of workers unemployed between 5 and 14 weeks fell by 220,000 in July. Smaller changes in the other duration categories left the average (mean) and median lengths of an unemployment spell little changed at 15.0 and 7.1 weeks, respectively.

The number of unemployed persons on layoff remained unchanged in July, while the number of other job losers (those who do not expect recall) declined substantially.

The number of persons employed part time for economic reasons--sometimes referred to as the partially unemployed--was down markedly since May. The July decline occurred among persons who could not find full-time work, while the drop in June took place largely among those whose hours had been cut back due to slack work.

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Civilian employment rose to 109.9 million in July, seasonally adjusted. As in June, most of the over-the-month increase occurred among adult women. The proportion of the civilian population with jobs held steady at the June record of 60.8 percent. The number of nonfarm

self-employed workers increased by 275,000 in July, continuing increases that have totaled one-half million since April.

The civilian labor force was unchanged at 118.1 million in July after seasonal adjustment. Over the past year, the labor force has risen by 2.4 million (after adjusting for the introduction of revisions in estimating growth in the population that took place in January).

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

The number of employees on nonagricultural payrolls rose by 390,000 in July to 100.3 million, after seasonal adjustment. About 150,000 of this gain, however, resulted from workers returning to their jobs following strike settlements. As has often been the case this year, the service-producing sector and construction provided all of the growth in employment.

In the goods-producing sector, gains in construction were countered by a weakness in manufacturing employment. After declining in June, construction employment rebounded in July, climbing by 55,000. Employment in manufacturing, down by 25,000 over the month, would have declined considerably more but for the return of striking workers, most of whom were in electrical and electronic equipment. Elsewhere in manufacturing, changes were small but generally on the downside. Mining and its oil and gas extraction component were little changed, in marked contrast to the sharp losses over the prior 5 months.

Employment in the service-producing sector rose by 245,000, after adjusting for returned strikers. Over the month, the largest job gain was in services--125,000. Finance, insurance, and real estate continued to exhibit strength with an employment increase of 35,000, and retail trade rose by 70,000, although a small part of that increase was the result of strikers returning to work. Employment in both transportation and public utilities and the durable goods component of wholesale trade was little changed, after adjusting for strike returns, and there was weakness in the nondurable goods component of wholesale trade.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls were 34.6 in July, down 0.1 hour after seasonal adjustment. Weekly and overtime hours in manufacturing were unchanged at 40.6 and 3.4 hours, respectively.

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls returned to the May level of 117.7 (1977=100), an over-the-month increase of 0.3 percent, after seasonal adjustment. Most of the industries were simply recouping losses experienced in the previous month.

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Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings declined by 0.2 percent in July and weekly earnings were down 0.5 percent, after adjusting for seasonality. Prior to seasonal adjustment, average hourly earnings edged down 1 cent to $8.70, and average weekly earnings declined by 35 cents to $303.63. Over the past year, average hourly earnings rose 18 cents, while average weekly earnings were up $4.58.

The Hourly Earnings Index (Establishment Survey Data)

The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) was 169.0 (1977=100) in July, seasonally adjusted, a decrease of 0.1 percent from June. For the 12 months ended in July, the increase was 2.4 percent. The HEI excludes the effects of two types of changes unrelated to underlying wage rate movements--fluctuations in manufacturing overtime and interindustry employment shifts. In dollars of constant purchasing power, the HEI increased 1.0 percent during the 12-month period ended in June.

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NOTICIAS DE LA SEMANA - 8/11/86
EMPLOYMENT P.4

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	July 1985	June 1986	July 1986	July 1985	Mar. 1986	Apr. 1986	May 1986	June 1986	July 1986
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	153,717	155,376	155,502	153,717	155,005	155,122	155,236	155,376	155,502
Civilian labor force	101,498	103,253	103,790	99,705	101,248	101,249	101,515	101,975	101,922
Participation rate	66.0	66.5	66.7	64.9	65.3	65.3	65.4	65.6	65.5
Employed	95,138	96,823	97,559	93,378	94,958	95,081	95,180	95,731	95,760
Employment-population ratio[2]	61.9	62.3	62.7	60.7	61.3	61.3	61.3	61.6	61.6
Unemployed	6,361	6,430	6,231	6,327	6,290	6,168	6,335	6,244	6,162
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	53,274	54,043	54,097	52,752	53,613	53,504	53,548	53,674	53,528
Participation rate	79.0	79.0	79.0	78.2	78.6	78.4	78.4	78.5	78.2
Employed	50,557	51,297	51,358	49,815	50,665	50,717	50,588	50,789	50,599
Employment-population ratio[2]	75.0	75.0	75.0	73.9	74.3	74.3	74.1	74.3	73.9
Unemployed	2,717	2,746	2,739	2,937	2,948	2,786	2,960	2,884	2,929
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.5
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	39,691	41,195	41,237	40,131	40,750	40,808	41,040	41,511	41,646
Participation rate	53.3	54.8	54.9	53.9	54.4	54.4	54.7	55.3	55.4
Employed	37,339	38,935	38,951	37,840	38,407	38,566	38,775	39,249	39,424
Employment-population ratio[2]	50.2	51.8	51.8	50.8	51.3	51.4	51.7	52.3	52.4
Unemployed	2,352	2,260	2,286	2,291	2,343	2,242	2,265	2,262	2,222
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	8,533	8,015	8,456	6,822	6,885	6,937	6,927	6,790	6,748
Participation rate	71.9	67.5	71.2	57.5	58.1	58.4	58.3	57.2	56.8
Employed	7,242	6,591	7,250	5,723	5,886	5,797	5,817	5,693	5,737
Employment-population ratio[2]	61.0	55.5	61.1	48.2	49.6	48.8	49.0	47.9	48.3
Unemployed	1,291	1,424	1,206	1,099	999	1,140	1,110	1,097	1,011
Unemployment rate	15.1	17.8	14.3	16.1	14.5	16.4	16.0	16.2	15.0
Men	15.6	18.1	14.3	17.1	15.3	17.2	17.3	17.8	15.3
Women	14.6	17.4	14.3	15.4	13.7	15.6	14.7	14.4	14.7
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	19,675	19,974	20,002	19,675	19,889	19,916	19,943	19,974	20,002
Civilian labor force	12,799	12,981	13,041	12,354	12,656	12,740	12,781	12,754	12,601
Participation rate	65.0	65.0	65.2	62.8	63.6	64.0	64.1	63.9	63.0
Employed	10,747	10,936	11,074	10,499	10,791	10,856	10,889	10,825	10,836
Employment-population ratio[2]	54.6	54.8	55.4	53.4	54.3	54.5	54.6	54.2	54.2
Unemployed	2,052	2,046	1,967	1,855	1,865	1,884	1,892	1,929	1,766
Unemployment rate	16.0	15.8	15.1	15.0	14.7	14.8	14.8	15.1	14.0
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,805	6,007	6,015	5,745	5,913	5,916	5,956	5,968	5,951
Participation rate	75.0	76.0	76.0	74.2	75.2	75.1	75.5	75.5	75.2
Employed	5,054	5,218	5,236	5,012	5,169	5,170	5,199	5,171	5,194
Employment-population ratio[2]	65.3	66.0	66.1	64.8	65.7	65.7	65.9	65.4	65.6
Unemployed	751	790	780	733	744	746	757	796	757
Unemployment rate	12.9	13.2	13.0	12.8	12.6	12.6	12.7	13.3	12.7
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,699	5,837	5,829	5,701	5,791	5,875	5,897	5,834	5,840
Participation rate	58.3	58.7	58.6	58.3	58.5	59.3	59.4	58.7	58.7
Employed	4,922	5,095	5,103	4,953	5,087	5,140	5,141	5,085	5,144
Employment-population ratio[2]	50.3	51.3	51.3	50.6	51.4	51.9	51.8	51.2	51.7
Unemployed	777	742	726	748	704	735	756	749	696
Unemployment rate	13.6	12.7	12.4	13.1	12.2	12.5	12.8	12.8	11.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	1,295	1,137	1,197	908	951	949	928	952	810
Participation rate	60.1	53.3	56.2	42.1	44.5	44.4	43.5	44.6	38.0
Employed	771	623	735	534	535	545	549	549	497
Employment-population ratio[2]	35.8	29.2	34.5	24.8	25.1	25.5	25.7	26.7	23.3
Unemployed	524	514	462	374	416	404	379	383	313
Unemployment rate	40.4	45.2	38.6	41.2	43.7	42.6	40.8	40.2	38.6
Men	41.1	42.7	39.9	43.1	44.1	41.4	40.8	38.5	41.6
Women	39.8	47.8	37.0	39.0	43.4	43.8	40.8	41.9	35.1
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	11,933	12,326	12,362	11,933	12,219	12,255	12,290	12,326	12,362
Civilian labor force	7,871	8,191	8,302	7,713	7,920	7,975	8,002	8,110	8,123
Participation rate	66.0	66.5	67.2	64.6	64.8	65.1	65.1	65.8	65.7
Employed	6,981	7,331	7,405	6,870	7,105	7,144	7,123	7,251	7,274
Employment-population ratio[2]	58.5	59.5	59.9	57.6	58.2	58.3	58.0	58.8	58.8
Unemployed	890	860	896	843	815	832	878	858	849
Unemployment rate	11.3	10.5	10.8	10.9	10.3	10.4	11.0	10.6	10.5

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

# # #

Week of August 11, 1986

HISPANICS BECOMING LARGER SHARE
OF LABOR FORCE, SAYS BLS OFFICIAL

WASHINGTON -- Labor force projections indicate that a larger share of labor force growth in the future will occur among minorities, according to a statement by Janet L. Norwood, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Labor Department.

Hispanic workers are becoming a larger share of the labor force and labor market indicators for Hispanics tend to be poorer than for white workers, but better than for blacks, Norwood said.

In a statement before the Congressional Joint Economic Committee on demographic changes and their impact on the labor market, Norwood said that BLS projects that the labor force will grow by only about 1 percent per year between 1990 and 1995, compared with almost 3 percent per year in the 1970s.

Prime-age workers will constitute a larger share of the labor force in years ahead, Norwood said, adding that by 1995 nearly three-fourths of the labor force will be between 25 and 54 years of age.

Persons in this age bracket generally have more stability on the job and a stronger attachment to the world of work than do younger people, Norwood said.

She added that while this change in the age mix bodes well for increased productivity in the workplace, minority groups have not prospered as well as the rest of the population. Many minority youth may reach prime working age without having gained successful employment experience, according to Norwood.

Norwood said the projected strong growth in highly skilled professional, managerial, and technical occupations will make it easier for the growing proportion of college educated workers to find jobs. But the shift away from factory operative and laborer occupations might make it more difficult for persons with less education to find jobs, she added.

Roger D. Semerad, assistant secretary of labor for employment and training, in a statement before a subcommittee of the Joint Economic Committee, also addressed issues and challenges based on demographic changes in the coming decades. He noted that over the next 15 years, the American work force and the economy will be greatly affected by several facts:

-- Both the population and the labor force will grow very slowly over the next 15 years.

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-- More women will enter the work force, although the rate of increase will taper off. By the year 2000, approximately 47 percent of the work force will be women, and 60 percent of women will be at work.

-- The number of young workers will decline both relatively and absolutely, but the proportion of the youth labor force that is minority will increase substantially, most markedly among non-English speakers and blacks. By 1990, one out of five new labor force entrants will be a minority youth.

-- Immigrants will represent the largest share of the increase in the population and the work force since World War I. A number of factors suggest that, in the absence of radical policy changes, the number of legal and illegal immigrants will continue to be substantial.

-- The average age of the population and the work force will rise, as the pool of young workers entering the labor force shrinks.

# # #

Week of August 11, 1986

ACOSTA HELPS ASSURE MIGRANTS GET
EQUAL ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

CHICAGO -- Herman Acosta is no stranger to the tribulations and aspirations of migrant and seasonal farmworkers.

He's "followed the crops" from his hometown of Crystal City, Tex., to the midwest as a youth with the family, and, after graduating from high school, with other young adults.

Today, the Labor Department employee helps assure that state Job Service offices provide migrants and seasonal farmworkers "equitable delivery" of Labor Department services.

"I've been helping migrant and seasonal farmworkers one way or another since 1966," says Acosta, regional monitor advocate for the department's Employment and Training Administration (ETA).

As regional monitor advocate for six states, Acosta visits state Job Service office and reviews reports to be sure the states are providing the required services to farm workers. He covers Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin.

Acosta knows the states' responsibilities from his years with the Illoinois Employment Service from 1966 to 1975 before he joined the federal Labor Department.

As a farm labor interviewer with the Illinois agency, Acosta had countless opportunities to identify parts of his past with clients coming in for services.

High on his list of priorities was helping people "settle out of the migrant stream." This help included job development, referrals to jobs, counseling and support services.

"And, always, there was a deep sense of satisfaction in helping people get a job, a needed service, or starting a new way of life," says Acosta.

In addition to his relationships with state operations, Acosta also meets with other Labor Department officials to assure coordination of services relating to employment, wages, transportation, job safety and health and other matters.

He explains that three Labor Department agencies--the Employment and Training Administration, the Employment Standards Administration and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration--are responsible for various programs affecting workers, growers, processors and others in agriculture .

-more-

Acosta and representatives from these agencies make up a committee which coordinates an annual public meeting in the region to explain these programs and services.

"These meetings are important," says Acosta, who recently participated in such a meeting in South Bend, Ind.

"They give us, the federal representatives, a chance to talk directly with the people concerned, to get their views on how things really are, and to get input about our programs and services," he adds.

"I can mix with the people. We can compare how things were in the old days, but the one-on-one exchange gives us the true story."

Locations of meetings are rotated within the six states to promote greater public participation.

"We take the meetings to the people," Acosta says.

Fluent in Spanish, Acosta is able to communicate with many of the workers who have a limited command of English.

"I've had experience in most aspects of the agri-business from preparing the soil to planting, irrigation, harvesting and food processing," Acosta, who is a graduate of Southwest Texas Junior College at Uvalde.

Since joining the Labor Department, Acosta has served with programs targeted for migrant and seasonal farmworkers, with the Work Incentive (WIN) Program and with programs under the former Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

Acosta was named monitor advocate for the Chicago region in March 1986.

He's encouraged that the programs are having a positive affect on workers but acknowledges that much remains to be done.

"Adelante!" (forward), he says.

# # #

Week of August 11, 1986

FILLERS FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) is operated on the basis of a program year, beginning on July 1 and ending on June 30 of the following year, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's annual report for fiscal year 1985.

# # #

The Job Training Partnership Act was enacted into law in October 1982 and became fully operational in October 1983, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's annual report for fiscal year 1985. The law is administered by the Labor Department's Employment and Training Administration.

# # #

The Job Training Partnership Act is sharply focused on training with a legislatively mandated requirement that at least 70 percent of all funds be used for this purpose, according to the U.S.Labor Department's annual report for fiscal year 1985.

# # #

Data for the period July 1, 1984 to June 30, 1985, indicate that of new participants entering Job Training Partnership Act programs, 94 percent were economically disadvantaged, according to the Labor Department's annual report for fiscal year 1985.

# # #

8/18/86

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Week of August 18, 1986

186,000 HISPANIC WORKERS WERE MOONLIGHTING
IN 1985, ACCORDING TO SPECIAL BLS SURVEY

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NOMINATED FOR 1986 CORPS HALL OF FAME

CORTES, PUERTO RICAN ARTIST, NOMINATED
FOR 1986 JOB CORPS HALL OF FAME

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Week of August 18, 1986

186,000 HISPANIC WORKERS WERE MOONLIGHTING
IN 1985, ACCORDING TO SPEICAL BLS SURVEY

WASHINGTON -- About 186,000 Hispanics were working at more than one job in 1985, according to findings from a special survey, the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Nearly twice as many Hispanic men (121,000) as women (65,000) were dual job holders in May 1985. About 42 percent of Hispanic men with more than one job reported working 16 hours or more per week on the second job. Similar data for Hispanic women with two or more jobs were not published because their number is less than 75,000.

Also reported in this survey on work patterns and preferences of American workers, about 280,000 Hispanic men and women worked at home for 8 or more hours a week as part of their regular jobs. Among this group of workers, 31 percent reported working 16 or more hours per week; 69 percent reported working 8 to 15 hours per week.

These data were obtained through special questions asked in conjunction with the May 1985 Current Population Survey, the monthly survey of about 59,500 households which provides the basic labor force and unemployment data for the nation.

Other highlights and detailed findings from the survey are:

About 60 percent of Hispanic workers said they would not want to change the length of their workweek; 36 percent said that, if given a choice, they would opt to work "more hours at the same rate of pay and make more money." A preference for a shorter workweek, accompained by a reduction in earnings, was expressed by only 3 percent of Hispanic men and 6 percent of Hispanic women.

The 280,000 Hispanic workers who were reported as working at home for 8 or more hours a week as part of their sole or principal job were mostly full-time workers who did only a small part of their work at home. About two-thirds reported less than 16 hours of home-based work per week.

Nearly 80 percent of all Hispanic workers were on 5-day schedules in May 1985, with the rest about equally divided between those who worked more and those who worked less than 5 days.

About 68 percent of Hispanic workers reported they usually worked 8 hours per day in their sole or principal jobs.

Of the Hispanic workers in wage and salary jobs in May 1985, about 10 percent were on flexitime or some other schedule which gave them the option to vary the starting and ending times of their work day.

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About 16 percent of Hispanic origin workers reported schedules involving evening, night, or rotating shifts.

About 630,000 Hispanic workers received overtime pay--generally at time-and-a-half--for some of the hours worked in the reference week for the May 1985 survey. Sixty-three percent reported 8 or fewer hours of overtime pay; one-fourth reported 9 to 15 hours, and 12 percent reported 16 or more hours of overtime pay.

BLS reported that, nationwide, about 5.7 million persons were working at more than one job in 1985. The dual jobholding rate--5.4 percent--was up from 4.9 percent in 1980 and was at its highest level in over two decades.

Analysis of these and other data from the May 1985 survey will appear in a forthcoming issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Computer tapes and diskettes with microdata from this survey will be available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Data Development and Users' Services (202--523-1821).

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Week of August 18, 1986

SERRANO, DETECTIVE WITH N. Y. POLICE DEPARTMENT,
NOMINATED FOR 1986 CORPS HALL OF FAME

NEW YORK -- Charles R. Serrano, a detective-investigator with the New York City Police Department, has been nominated for the Job Corps Hall of Fame for 1986.

In making the announcement, Stanley Belza, regional director of the U.S. Labor Department's Job Corps program in New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Island, said that the nomination recognizes former Job Corps members for their outstanding achievements. The Hall of Fame was established in 1975.

Nominations from around the country are submitted to the Job Corps office in Washington, D.C., for consideration as Hall of Fame candidates. The winner will be inducted in the Hall of Fame at special ceremonies in Washington, D.C.

Serrano, a native of Puerto Rico, is with the Police Department's Intelligence Division. He has been nominated to be the first vice-president of the New York City Police Department's Hispanic Society.

After leaving his native Puerto Rico, Serrano enrolled in the Job Corps Center in Mexican Spring, New Mexico, in 1965. He obtained training in food service and electronics there, transferred to the Gary Job Corps Center in San Marcos, Tex., and later to the Parks Job Corps Center in California, where he completed his training.

After leaving the Job Corps, he served with the U.S. Army in Vietnam. Following his military service, he joined the New York City Police Department.

Serrano serves on the executive board of the National Job Corps Alumni Association.

The Job Corps program is a residential training program for disadvantaged young men and women. It is funded by the U.S. Department of Labor and operated by private firms under Labor Department contract.

Belza said that Serrano can serve as a role model for other Job Corps enrollees and is a "clear example of what can be achieved through the Job Corps program." The accomplishments of Serrano further reflects "an outstanding example" of the kind of motivation, encouragement and support that Job Corps provides, Belza added.

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Week of August 18, 1986

CORTES, PUERTO RICAN ARTIST, NOMINATED
FOR 1986 JOB CORPS HALL OF FAME

BAYAMON, P.R. -- Antonio Cortes, a high school dropout who obtained his high school equivalency diploma from the Job Corps and went on to become a distinguished artist, has been nominated for the Job Corps Hall of Fame for 1986.

In making the announcement, from New York City, Stanley Belza, regional director of the Labor Department's Job Corps program in New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, said that nominations from around the country are submitted to the Job Corps office in Washington for consideration as Hall of Fame candidates.

The Hall of Fame was established in 1975 to recognize outstanding achievements of former Job Corps members. The winner will be inducted into this year's Hall of Fame at special ceremonies in Washington, D.C.

Cortes is a distinguished painter in Puerto Rico and a member of the faculty of the Puerto Rico Culture Institute.

A high school dropout, he enrolled in the Rio Grande Job Corps Center in 1967. He completed vocational education courses in electronics and obtained his high school equivalency dipolma.

A lifelong interest in painting led him to obtain a Bachelor of Arts degree from the Interamerican University in San Juan, P.R. with a major in art education.

Cortes graduated from New York University in 1984 with a master's degree in fine arts, and established his own art school in Puerto Rico.

He is founder, president, and director of Artes Eclipse, a non-profit organization in Bayamon, P.R., dedicated to promoting the fine arts. Artes Eclipse is accredited by the Department of Public Instruction of Puerto Rico where Cortes serves as a professor of art.

He is the recipient of many awards for his painting and his work with disadvantaged youth in Puerto Rico, including the Distinguished Youth of Latin America Award in 1972, presented by the Job Corps.

Belza said that Cortes can serve as a role model for other Job Corps enrollees and is a "clear example of what can be achieved through the Job Corps program." The accomplishments of Cortes further reflects "an outstanding example" of the kind of motivation, encouragement and support that Job Corps provides, Belza added.

The Job Corps program is a residential training program for disadvantaged young men and women. It is funded by the U.S. Labor Department and operated by private firms under Labor Department contract.

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Week of August 18, 1986

FILLERS FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The number of families maintained by women grew almost 90 percent between 1970 and 1985. The growth is attributed largely to more marriages ending in divorce and more women having children without marrying, according to a fact sheet on working women published by the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor.

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As of 1985, 69.0 percent of women maintaining families were white, 28.8 percent were black, and 8.9 percent were of Hispanic origin, according to a fact sheet on working women published by the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor.

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In March 1985, there were more than 10.5 million families principally supported by women who were divorced, separated, widowed, or never married, according to a fact sheet on working women published by the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor.

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In 1985, the unemployment rate for women who maintained families stood at 10.5 percent, more than 3 percentage points above the national average of 7.2 percent, according to a fact sheet on working women published by the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor.

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